THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLII.] TUESDAY, 14 JANUARY, 1834. [NO. 23

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Quarterly General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Civil Fund, will be held at the Warehouse Rooms, on Tuesday, the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock.

The attendance of all Members at the Presidency is particularly desired.

By order of the Trustees,
W. R. MORRIS, *Secretary.*
Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 13th January, 1834.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.

THE ACTINGPAY MASTER, of H. M. 4th (Queen's Own) Light Dragoons, will receive sealed Tenders (post paid,) until the morning of the 5th of February next, for a Bill or Bills for £450, or thereabouts, at twenty one days after sight, on Messrs. CHARLES HOPKINSON BARTON AND Co. Army Agents, Regent Street, London.—The bidding to be in ...na rupees for even sums of not less than ...unds each.

...*0th January,* 1834.

...RCT FOR WINES AND SPIRITS ... THE CANTEEN OF H. M'S. 4TH ...EEN'S OWN) LIGHT DRAGOONS.

PERSONS wishing to contract for the supply of Wines and Spirits for the Canteen of H. M's. 4th (Queen's Own) Light Dragoons for eleven months, commencing on the 1st. February, 1834, and ending 31st December, 1834, are requested to send sealed Tenders —post paid—to the Regimental Quarter Master, on or before the 20th day of January, instant, specifying the rates at which they will supply the following :—

Port Wine, ... per dozen.
London Market Madeira, ... per gallon.
Cognac Brandy, ... per gallon.
Hollands Gin ..... per gallon.

Each Tender to be accompanied by Samples ; Carriage paid.

The above Wines and Spirits to be delivered at Kirkee in such quantities as may from time to time be required, free of carriage and every other expense, and to be at the risk of the Contractor until their arrival.

Kirkee, 14th January, 1834.

CARD.—Mr. JOHN SNAITH WOOLER, has been admitted a Partner in our Firm, from the 1st Instant.

WOOLER AND CO.
Bombay, 13th January, 1834.

MESSRS. HAMILTON AND CO., have just received per *Severn,* direct from London, a select investment of the newest and most fashionable Jewellery, Watches, Musical Boxes, &c., &c., to which they beg respectfully to invite attention.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO., Rankin's Pale Sherry in 6 dozen cases, at Rs. 15 per dozen. *Bombay, 14th Jan.* 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. LECKIE and Co.,
Bass' Pale Ale, at Rs. 45 per hhd.
Barclay's do do „ 35 „
Apply to SHAPOORJEE NASSERWANJEE.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the property of the late SEWBHUT ROYALKER, situated within the Town Walls, in Bora Bazar Street, close to the Takoordar, is transferred to the name and title of his Son MOROO GUNNESS, if any person or persons concerned in it do not make known the same to the said MOROO GUNNESS within 14 days from the date hereof, they will be precluded therefrom.

Bombay, 9th January, 1834.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANACK for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published ; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army.

This work will be printed on both English and China paper. The price of the former will be six, and the latter five rupees per copy.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office,
The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from

No. 7 to 20, each No	3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney, ...	0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds, ...	0 2 0
Do. Policies, ...	1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set, ...	0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds, ...	0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set, ...	0 2 0
Plans of the Island, ...	1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary, ...	5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act, ...	3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee.

FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the present year shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSALMEN, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

Courier Office, 14th January, 1834.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE EUPHRATES, 600 Tons, WILLIAM BUCKHAM, Commander, now daily expected, and will have immediate despatch. Plans, of her Cabins can be seen at the Office of DIROM, CARTER AND Co.

13th January, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

TO sail on the 20th instant, the Brig MARGARET, of 333 Tons, P. ROPER, Commander, having already two Gentlemen engaged, can accommodate two more very comfortably on reasonable terms. Apply to Captain ROPER on board, or at the Office of McGREGOR, EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 14th January, 1834.

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA,

THE fine Ship SEVERN, Captain DIXON, will be dispatched, about the 1st proximo. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 14th January, 1834.

ABBOTSFORD SUBSCRIPTIONS.

KHANDESH.

	Abbotsford. Guineas.	Monument.
Mr. W. S. Boyd, C. S....	10	
Mr. N. Hornby C. S....	1	
Mr. M. Larken, C. S....	1	
Lieut. Davidson, 18th Regt..	1	
Captain Outram, Comg. Bheel Corps...	1	1
Mr. E. G. Fawcett, C. S....	1	1
Lieut. W. J. Morris, Adjt. Bheel Corps.	1	
Capt. P. T. French, Bheel Agent.....		1
Capt. Corsellis, 18th Regt.	2	1
Major T. Stalker, 19th Regt.....	2	1
Lieut. R. Wallace, 18th Regt.....	1	1
Lieut. A. Meadows, 18th Regt.....	1	
Lieut. H. Jacob, 19th Regt.....	1	1
Lieut. Brabazon, Artillery		1
Ensign H. Rolland. 19th Regt	1	1
Capt. Haughton James, 18th Regt.... .	1	1
Lieut. J. E. Frederick, 18th Regt.....	1	
Ensign J. Warden Renny, 19th Regt...		1
	Gs 26	11

Lieut. Glenny Gordon, 19th Regt. 10 Rs. for the Monument.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Supg. Surgeon Robt. Wallace, Staff, from Baroda.

DEPARTURE.

Civil Surgeon McMorris, to the Coast.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

January 13th. Ship Lady Nugent, Lucas Percival, Master, from London, 4th August, and Mauritius 12th November.

Passengers.—Doctor and Mrs. Sinclair, Lieut. Pattoun, 54th Foot, Lieut. Williams I. N. Doctors Rieneland, Fraser, and J. Lawrence, Mr. Viney H. M. 40th, Mr. Walker, Engineers. from Mauritius, Mr. and Mrs. Collier, Masters R. and C. Collier.

Do. Fergus, G. Mason, Mater, from Liverpool 27th August.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 10th. Brig Hamido, M. Jawbs, master, to Colombo.
" 12th. American Ship Henry Clay, J. Spalding, master, to New York.

Passengers.—Henry Erving, Esqr. A. Farges, and 2 Children of Revd. C. Stone,
" 13th. Ship Hydroos, M. Law, master, to the Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS. — Melville and Imogene.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER,—Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD-SHIP, —Hastings.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S FLOATING CHAPEL.—Aurora.
EAST TADERS.—Lady Raffles, Egyptian, Margaret, Stirling Castle, Lady Wilmot Horton, Lady Nugent Fergus Victory, Lady Gordon, Amity, Clarence, Severn.
COUNTRY VESSELS.— Discovery, Kusrovie, Charlotte, Lowjee Family, Charles Forbes, Cornwallis, Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Caledonia, John Bannerman, Francis Warden, Atteoor Rehimon, Maackbar, Hele, Dadaloy, Sultana, Ann, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Jean, and Rampertap.
FRENCH.—La Nymphe.
H. H. THE IMAUM'S SHIP Caroline.

VESSELS LOADING.

Lady Raffles, for London, Kusrovie for the Malay Coast, Hydroos, for Bengal. Victory for London.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 14th. JANUARY, 1834.

The *Fergus* from Liverpool August 27th., and the *Lady Nugent,* from London August 2d., arrived yesterday. The latter vessel has brought the following passengers.—Doctor and Mrs. Sinclair, Lieut. Pattoun, H. M. 54th. Foot, Lieut. Williams I. N. Doctors Reineland, Fraser, and Lawrence, Mr. Viney, H. M. 40th. Regt. Mr. Walker, Engineers.—From the Mauritius, Mr. and Mrs. Collier, and Masters R. and C. Collier.

The Governor General's proposed trip in H. M. Ship *Curaçao,* it appears has met with an unexpected obstacle. All the arrangements for the purpose had been completed, according to the *Calcutta Courier,* and His Lordship was actually on board the *Curaçao,* when it was found that the *Enterprize* steamer could not accomplish all that was expected from her to expedite the voyage. The trip has in consequence been given up altogether.

Since our paper of Saturday we observe by the *Madras Herald* that the China trade Bill, which passed through the House of Commons without opposition, notwithstanding the extraordinary powers it conferred on Government, has been amended in the Lords, and deprived of its most objectionable features.—The debate upon the occasion will be found below.—The Bill as it now stands authorizes the collection of a duty of one per cent. upon all goods imported in British ships to China, and a charge of 5 shillings per ton upon the vessels themselves when they enter a Chinese port.

We have published to-day, at some length, a series of letters from a person named Antonio Rebeiro Saraiva, Don Miguel's charge d' affaires in London, to the foreign Minister of that Prince. These appear under the head of "intercepted correspondence" in the *Times* newspaper. The mode in which they have been brought to light is not mentioned, but there can be no doubt they were obtained, either at the taking of Lisbon, or fell into the hands of the Pedroites in consequence of that most unexpected event. The latter supposition appears the most probable, as most of them relate to the period which intervened between Captain Napier's victory, and the flight of the Miguelite Governor from the capital. Be this as it may however, there is no doubt of their authenticity, as well as of their importance to the British Government at the period they were published. For ministers, it will be recollected, were forced only a short time before to defend themselves—perhaps rather unsuccessfully—against the charge of violating the strict neutrality they professed with regard to Portugal, brought against them, not only by the great continental powers, but by the leaders of the opposition in the House of Lords. Both these parties, it now appears, though unavowed, have been amongst the most active partisans in the war in that country.

In another respect the publication of the letters cannot fail to be most opportune. They prove clearly the extent of the combination which exists at this moment in Europe against free principles in whatever form or place they may display themselves, and the lengths to which the parties engaged in it are ready to proceed for the purpose of accomplishing their objects. A sense of the danger with which the constitutional Governments are thus threatened must lead to a cordial union amongst themselves, and it is to be hoped, secure the eventual ascendency of the principles on which they are founded.

To the Duke of Wellington and his party, the letters, there can be no doubt, will prove highly prejudicial. The sympathy his Grace appears by them to have expressed in favor of Don Miguel's cause, and the active aid his political adherents have afforded it, are perhaps more at variance with the tone of public feeling in England just now, than his celebrated declaration against reform at the period it was made. While such a state of things exists it is impossible to suppose the nation would endure for one instant His Grace's return to power.

MEERUT.

THE FIREWORKS.—Lord William it is said intends to commemorate the reneval of the Charter by a splendid display of fire-works at Government House.—*Calcutta paper.*

A fire-work ? Just so, 'tis the happiest idea !
So meaning a jubilee, who'd raise his voice at ?
In such solid festivities men surely see a :
Plain type of the value of that they rejoice at.

Bring thy ware, Pyrotechnist—but ah! *not* Chinese,
(Spare us, spare us I pray, all ill-natured allusion)
Be thou liberal as Grant when he first tried to please
By *his* bill, and spoil paper like him in profusion.

Now'tis done—fire away !—'mid the sparks as they reel,
Measures, men, and their theories, rise on my sight !
Thy Mill, ever turning's, a Catherine wheel,
And the new Bombay Bishop shines forth a blue light.

Now, great Holt, a spent rocket, our notice absorbs
Here Charles Grant, farthing candle like, glimmers, resplendent,
Here hisses an Ashley, there sputters a Forbes,
As now Court, and now Ministers, gain the ascendant.

Charles Grant's talk and statements, wise Lansdowne's finance,
Captain Ploughshare Macan's *impromptu a loisir,*
Secretarial Courtenay's official romance,
Great Paget's opinions, all typified here !

Rise Whig worshippers all, your great leader invoke,
Bless his plans, and their sequel, each thick and thin backer,
Thus commencing in bounce, and concluding in smoke,
Best expressed by a squib, as best told in a cracker.

BARTOLOZZI BROWN, *Gent.*

AGRA.

It affords us the highest satisfaction in giving insertion to a letter from the Steam Committee at Madras, to their brethren at Calcutta. The course they have adopted, is only what we should have expected from men of probity and honor, and we now feel convinced, that the Calcutta, Committee, even with the continuation of the support of the Calcutta Press, will be unable to effect a measure which would have induced indelible disgrace on the residents of that Presidency. Had there been any part more than Calcutta which would have derived greater advantage from the Communication, viâ Point de Galle, it would evidently have been Madras ; and yet the Steam Committee have acted there as we would have anticipated, in scorning to derive a benefit which could only be purchased by the forfeiture of a previous pledge. We feel the country is deeply indebted to the steady conduct of the Madras Committee, who have in this instance done more towards the permanent establishment of the Steam Navigation, than the real value of the capital which they have collected. They have in fact become the preponderating weight in the scale, and their example must now, we should hope, oblige their erring brethren of Calcutta henceforth to adopt a straight forward and consistent line of conduct. —*Mofussil Ukhbar, December* 28.

HOUSE OF LORDS, AUGUST 19.

CHINA TRADE BILL.

Lord AUCKLAND stated that the object of the bill was to provide a substitute for the factory at Canton. It proposed the appointment of three resident superintendents, to whom the regulation of the trade should be confided. Great powers were entrusted to the crown by the bill but not without a precedent. He understood that objections were entertained against the ... in which the establishment was to be ... he had prepared an amendment, however proposed to levy a duty, not exceeding ... ton *ad valorem* duty, on all goods, and not exceeding 5*s.* per ton on tonnage, ... would raise an amount sufficient for the ... Another objection was to the establish... the superintendents without permission ... Chinese government ; but such interfer... not novel, and there was reason to be... it would give satisfaction to the Hong ... and through them to the Chinese auth...

The Earl of STRATHALLEN opposed ... tion of shipping, and thought that the ... ment of courts of justice within the Ch... ritories, without permission, was hazar...

Lord ELLENBOROUGH opposed every ... the bill. It gave his Majesty power to ... three, or more superintendents, and t... those wherever he liked, and to pay th... amount of salary they might demand ... power was monstrous, and greater th... which the Company ever possessed. The ... ment as to the levy was not satisfacto... would produce at least 817,500*l.* to be ... between three or four persons. That was ... 13,000*l.* of the whole amount of the ... for consular charges last year. The ch... 1*l.* per cent. would take off at least 20 per ... from the profits of the traders, and such a deduction the China trade could not bear. He was opposed to the establishment of courts of justice, and thought that the bill could not prevent the superintendents from trading in other peoples' names. A painful and recent case showed how susceptible human nature was to disregard principles of honour. He objected to the want of a clause which would bring this levy under the consideration of Parliament, and felt that it was a measure which the House of Commons should never have sanctioned.

The Duke of WELLINGTON was satisfied that the residence of the commissioners at Canton could not be carried into effect, and that the courts of justice could not be established without the permission of the Chinese government.

The House then went into committee on the bill.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH moved a proviso limiting the penalties to which masters of vessels and supercargoes shall be liable under the bill to 500*l.* ; but it was negatived. His lordship also moved that the word "two" be substituted for "three" in the clause appointing superintendents, and that the words "or more" be omitted. It was finally agreed that the words "not exceeding three" should be substituted. His lordship objected to the power given to the crown, which was agreed to. His lordship then expressed his wish to give the superintendent the same power over the crews of merchant ships as that possessed by an officer in the navy over the crews of his Majesty's ships.

EARL GREY thought such a power too great : but the courts might be invested with a summary power for maintaining order.

The Duke of WELLINGTON thought that the jurisdiction of the courts must depend on the Chinese government.

An amendment proposed by Lord Ellenborough, substituting "a court" for "courts," in the jurisdiction clause, was agreed to.

Lord AUCKLAND moved an amendment limiting the tonnage duty to a rate not exceeding 5*s.* per ton, 10*s.* for every 100*l.* value on goods.

The House then resumed, and the report of the bill was ordered to be received on Wednesday. Adjourned.—*Atlas, August* 25.

AUGUST 20.

Lord AUCKLAND moved the committal of this bill, and gave a statement of its objects, as well as of the objections which had been made to its provisions. It had been stated that the expense of the consular establishment at Canton was too great, and at the same time that he (Lord Auckland) considered that the strong language which had been used on the subject was justifiable, he would not be unwilling that an amendment should be introduced in the clause providing for the above establishment, limiting the expense to 1 per cent. upon imports and exports, and 5*s.* per ton on the tonnage of vessels resorting to Canton. The noble lord, after briefly adverting to the other provisions of the bill, concluded by moving that the house resolve itself into a committee on the same.

Lord STRATHALLAN said he greatly doubted whether the opening of the China trade would be productive of advantage to the revenues of this country ; and he thought that the clause in the present bill, allowing the superintendents at Canton to establish courts of law there, would be regarded with great jealousy by the Chinese government. He understood from the noble lord that it was the intention of the ministers to charge 1 per cent. on all imports into and exports from China made by British merchants, and 5*s.* on the tonage of the vessels. Perhaps their lordships would be astonished when he told them that the amount of the first duty would not be less than 200,000*l.* and of the latter 30,000*l.* a year.

rd ELLENBOROUGH objected to the bill as it nally stood, because it would enable the g's government to send superintendents to ton, or any other port they pleased to fix n, and to give to those officers such an amount alary as they thought proper. But even li- ed as that power was by the amendment which he noble lord intended to propose, it would still be too expensive. A tax of 1 per cent. on imports and exports was equal to a tax of 2 per cent. on the imports, on which the chief profits was made; and he was convinced that a tax of that amount would prove the utter destruction of the China trade. He repeated what he had stated on a former night, that the expense of the establishment of the superintendents might be greatly reduced by allowing them to act as commercial agents. Indeed, he thought it as out of the power of government to pre- t them doing so; for if they were not itted to act in that capacity in their own they might evade the prohibition, and business under the names of other per- o show how easily this could be done, he refer their lordships to the painful and ting case which had recently occurred, of asion, by such means, of the law of the land individual who might have been expected ue a different line of conduct, from the ce reposed in him by a portion of his fel- ens. He objected to the imposition of posed duties, both on general principles use they would fall on a class of the subjects the least capable of bearing them STRATHALLAN said he had incorrectly hat the duty of 1 per cent. would amount 000*l*. Upon consideration he found it would ceed 20,000*l* or 30,000*l*.

Duke of WELLINTON thought it would be ible to establish judicial courts in Canton t the consent of the Chinese government. d AUCKLAND said that the noble lords who bjected to the proposed duties of 1 per cent. s. per ton, had argued on the opposition t was the intention of government to impose of that amount. This was a total mistake. mount which he had just stated was the st extent to which the duties could be rais- but it was far from the intention of govern- ment to exact the payment of such an amount of duty.

The house then resolved into committee on the bill.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH proposed an amendment to the effect of substituting maritime discipline in the clause which submitted offences in Canton and the factories to the control of British laws and legal institutions.

The amendment was negatived without a division.

An amendment moved by Lord Auckland to the effect (as we understood) of making 5*s*. the maximum tonnage duty on vessels entering China, and 10*s*. on every 100*l*., was next agreed to.

The remaining clauses were agreed to.

The house resumed.—Report to-morrow.—*Times, August* 21.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Aug. 19.

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEARS.

Lord ALTHORP rose to submit the last proposition which he had to lay before the committee of the ways and means, to meet the supplies already voted. The supplies which had been granted in the present session for the year ending the 31st of March, were—

For the service of the army	£. 6,654,818
For the navy	4,658,134
For the ordnance	1,462,223
For the miscellaneous service	1,845,312
Total	£. 14,620,487
To this was to be added the estimated amount of interest on Exchequer-bills.	615,000
Making the whole	15,235,487
To provide for these grants of supply there had been already voted in former committees of ways and means—	
The annual payment by the India Company, on account of half-pay	60,000
To be brought from the produce of the sugar duty	3,000,000
Estimated amount of repayment of loans for public works	150,000
Former grant from the consolidated fund	6,000,000
Making in the whole	9,210,000
To this he proposed to add a further grant from the consolidated fund, of	6,000,000
Which would bring the whole up to	15,210,000

This would make the whole sum drawn from the consolidated fund amount to 12,000,000*l*., but that could not be considered too much when the committee recollected that the surplus of that fund last year amounted to 14,000,000*l*. He would now, therefore, without further remark, move that towards raising the supply, there be issued and applied out of the consolidated fund of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, a sum not exceeding 6,000,000*l*.

Mr. HERRIES, after some remarks as to the surplus of the consolidated fund last year (of which we could collect no more than we have here stated), asked what provisions had been made to meet the grant of 1,000,000*l*. for the payment of Irish tithes.

Lord ALTHORP said that the surplus of the consolidated fund last year had exceeded the grants of supply, and this year it would be the same. At the present moment there was no surplus on account of the payments made in the beginning of the quarter. There was a deficiency of (as we understood) 1,600,000*l*., but that was accounted for by, as he had said, the payments necessarily made at the commencement of the quarter; but he hoped that the sums drawn from the consolidated fund would be made good before the end of the present quarter, or at least before that of the quarter ending in January, 1834.

Mr. HERRIES did not know how far the grants out of the consolidated fund last year had been satisfied. He wished to know how far that fund stood pledged for the grants made from it. He would repeat his question, whether any provision had been made to meet the grant of 1,000,000*l*. for the Irish tithes?

Lord ALTHORP.—Not any.

Mr. HERRIES.—Then, we must have another budget for that.

Lord ALTHORP was understood to say that it would be met by an issue of Exchequer-bills.

Mr. HERRIES.—But even that must come through a vote of a committee of ways and means, and of course there must be another committee for that purpose.

Mr. HUME did not understand that even an issue of Exchequer-bills could be made without the authority of Parliament. He should wish to know from the noble Lord something on the subject of the grant of a million for the West India interest. As to the grant of 20,000,00*l*. to be given, he would say nothing, for he thought it more than probable that it would not be called for. He should also wish to know whether any provision was to be made for meeting the 800,000*l*., being that part of the Greek loan of 2,400,000*l*. for which this country had become a guarantee with France and Russia. That money he looked upon as so much thrown away, for, no doubt, John Bull would have to pay the whole out of his own pocket. The money was all raised, and, of course, as guarantees, we should have to pay our share of it; for he understood the revenue of Greece was not sufficient to meet the current expenses. It would have been much better if we had advanced the whole of our part at first, or raised it by loan here, by which we should have saved about 25 per cent.; but instead of this we left the matter to be managed by Mr. Rothschild, and the consequence was we should loose to the amount he had said. He wished also to ask the noble lord what chance there was of repayment of the 100,00 *l*. advanced on arrears of Irish tithes last year.

Lord ALTHORP said that it would not be necessary to make any provision with respect to the Greek loan. There was no money due on it yet, and would not be for some time unless the Greek revenue, which was pledged for its repayment, should fail, which he hoped would not be the case. At to the vote of the million of money, it had been voted by a resolution of a committee of the whole house, on which a bill had been brought in, which was now in progress. It would not, therefore, be necessary to take any other vote for that.

Mr. HERRIES.—Then it would be added to the unfunded debt?

Lord ALTHORP answered to the affirmative.

Mr. HERRIES wished to know in what state was the unfunded debt as compared with its amount last year?

Lord ALTHORP had not intended to go into any general statement as to the whole financial state of the country, and was not prepared to enter into such details as the right hon. gentleman seemed to wish for. He would, however, make a short statement as to the amount of income and expenditure as nearly as possible up to the present time. He had estimated the income of the year at 45,438,188*l*., but since he had made that estimate there was an alteration in consequence of the reduction of the house and window duty. This would make a difference of 400,000*l*, which would reduce the estimate to 45,038,188*l*. The consolidated fund he took at £30,300,000

The supplies at 14,620,487

Making a total of 44,920,487

That sum deducted from his estimated sum of 45,038,188

Would leave a surplus of £117,701

This he would admit was a very small surplus. He had always said that a large surplus was not desireable but he admitted that the present was a very small one, and too small as a general standard. Under the present circumstances of the financial state of the country, however, he thought it would be found sufficient. From calculations which had been made of the surplus in the quarters ending in April and July, the amount had been on the increase. In the quarter ending the 5th of April this year the amount of surplus was 1,487,143*l*.; in the quarter ending July 5th it was 1,501,933*l*.; showing an increase of 14,790*l*. But taking the calculation down to the 11th of the present month, which was the latest period to which he could make it up, he found it was still greater. He made his calculation thus:—The expenditure to that period in 1832 was 20,298,837*l*. to the same period this year, 19,953,537*l*.; being a decrease of expenditure and so for a saving, of 345,300*l*. Now in the income to the same time of 1832, was 15,548,232*l*. that to the 11th of August, 1833, was 15,427,248*l*.; making a difference of 127,984*l*. This falling off would be easily explained by the fact, that some of the reductions that had been made in the amount of taxation had fallen within the period to which the calculation was made up; but if from the diminution of expenditure to the 1 th of August last year, of 345,300*l*., there were deducted the decrease of income to the same period this year of 127,984*l*., there would be found a balance of 217,316*l*., which would show that we were, as to surplus, better in the present year by that amount than in the last He had, therefore, fair ground for calculating that in the progress of the year the surplus, which under ordinary circumstances he would say was too small, would be found sufficient. As to the comparative state of the unfunded debt between this year and the last, not being aware that such a statement was necessary, he had not prepared himself with the exact figures, and he had no accurate recollection of the amount.—*Times, August* 20.

AUGUST, 22.

CHANCERY OFFICES BILL.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL rose to move the third reading of this bill. He said he would proceed shortly to state the effects to be produced by the bill, which he had been prevented from doing in a former stage from a desire not to interrupt the public business. He had then been asked if any new offices were to be established, and was at that time unable to give an answer. But he would now to the details of the bill, which would be an effectual reply to the question. The bill went to abolish 13 offices which had long existed, and which were nearly sinecures; in others the salaries were greatly reduced. The old system upon which these offices were conducted was this—there was the chief sinecurist, who did nothing; he appointed a deputy, who was allowed a larger salary than what ought to have been allowed to the office altogether. (Hear.) The following was a table of the offices and salaries abolished and reduced:—

	Present Income of Principal.	Do. of Deputy and expences.	Future Income.	Saving.
	£	£	£	£
Clerk Hanaper	2,800	550	200	3,150
Clerk of Crown	1,100	1,000	800	1,300
Clerk of Patents	840	385	400	825
Register of Affidavits	1,800	1,000	1,000	1,300
Clerk of Custodies	1,347	375	200	1,522
Clerk of Presentations	43	100	50	93
Clerk of Dispensation	316	...	50	206
Patentee of Spa	352	682	..	1,034
Chaff Wax	1,300	400	50	1,650
Sealer	800	200	50	950
Prothonotary	100	Abolished	..	100
Patentee in Bankruptcy	1,503	1,500	..	9,000
	18,256	6,202	2,800	21,670

The saving thus effected was to be disposed of in the following manner:—9,000*l*. to the suitors; they were to be relieved from fees to that amount; 2,834*l*. were to be paid to the Suitors' Fund, and he congratulated the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon the fact that 9,736*l*. would be paid to the account of the consolidated fund. Now, it was to be remembered that all these offices were in the gift of the Chancellor, and former Chancellors had given them to their relatives; that they had even been made the subject of marriage settlements. (Hear, hear.) Two of the offices (the Clerk of the Patents and the Registrar of Affidavits) were held by the brother of the Lord Chancellor, which were to be abolished instantly. (Cheers.) The others were to be abolished as they fell in. The next branch of the bill applied to the Masters, who, upon an average, received 3,900*l*. a-year from fees, &c; they were now to be paid a fixed sum of 2,500*l*. a-year each, and as there were ten of them, the saving would be 14,000*l*. per annum.

The following were the reductions in the Master's office:—

	Present Income.	Future Salaries.	Saving to Public,
Masters, averaging 3,900*l*. a-year each	£39,000	£25.000	£14,300
Their chief clerks, averaging 1,300*l*. a-year each	13 000	10,000	3,000
The master of Report-office	4,300	1,000	3,3007
The registrars and their clerks	27,800	14,050	13,500
The two examiners	2,400	1.400	1,000
	£86,500	£51,450	£35,050

It was proposed in future to pay the masters from the suitors's dead fund, so that the actual saving in all future suits would be the total of the masters' present income £39,000

Savings by their chief clerks 3,000

Savings by registrars and clerks 13,750

There would thus be an immediate saving to suitors, in two offices alone, of per annum £55,750

The chief clerks in the masters' office now receive 1,300*l*. a-year in gratuities; those gratuities were changed in the bill of costs, and the bill was taxed by the clerk himself—a plan open to every great abuse The gross saving, in the year, from both these branches would be 55,750*l*. The masters salaries were to be paid from the suitors' fund. Orders were to be entirely abolished; petitions and affidavits, which formerly were required by the Lord Chancellor, were to be sent before the master. The great complaint hitherto had been the delay that had taken place in the masters' office. The great object in view was to make the masters efficient officers of the court. The present masters were most respectable, honorable, and learned men; but former Lord Chancellors, considering their appointments as private and personal, had appointed to those high and important situations, persons whom they dared not have recommended had the appointment been in the King. It was now, therefore proposed to vest those appointments in the King. They were now to be made by His Majesty, on the responsibility of the Kings government. No doubt the King might act on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor for the time being; but that officer, with all the Cabinet, would be held responsible for every appointment. (Hear, hear.) By this bill there were to be particular returns made by the Masters in Chancery to the Lord Chancellor of the number of hours they have attended their offices, and the general state of causes, and other matters in the office, from time to time, so that there would be ample opportunity of ascertaining whether those holding such important judicial situations had properly discharged their official functions. But there were still further improvements when the bill had been introduced in the other house of Parliament it went still further; but the present Lord Chancellor had done all that it was in his power to do (Cheers.) There were some parts of the bill which he had been obliged to drop; but he (the Solicitor-General) hoped that next session the public would yet have the benefit of them. Much, however, had been effected by the present Lord Chancellor (cheers); and he (the Solicitor-General) trusted the public would appreciate his conduct in the matter, for he had met with many difficulties, and reward him with his due meed of approbation. (Cheers.)

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

The following is another of the intercepted letters of the Miguelites. It will be read, perhaps, even with more interest than its predecessors, and it is certainly not inferior in importance to any that he has gone before it:—

"TO THE DUKE DE CADAVEL.

"I profit by the occasion of an express by way of Spain to write your Excellency a few things. This morning I was with Lord Beresford, who always takes a most lively interest in our affairs. I was thinking of sending out Elliot and some other officer along with some marine artillerymen. I told him that I had resolved upon sending Elliot out alone by the following packet. He did not much like the alteration: however, as soon as I had pointed out the motives which had determined me so to act, the first being the want of means, he found my reasons good ones. He again insisted upon the same thing as upon former occasions,—that is the absolute urgency of delivering our navy into the hands of men who would 'undertake something' (that was the expression); who had experience of what could be done in anaval action, and how far they could go without being at every step in fear of the vessel going to the bottom. &c. I was with him again when I went with Elliot previous to his departure, that the Marshal might tell him a few useful things, and shall see him again to-morrow or thereafter. Once more I beg your Excellency will so manage that the man shall be better received this time than formerly, that we may be able to depend upon our navy, which is so much and so very necessary to us, not alone for our defence at present, but for the recapture of the Azores, which is very urgent. After having talked of the navy, we were analyzing the state of our works and fortifications around Oporto, and particularly those destined to impede the disembarkation of provisions and other objects for the rebels, a little map which Campbell had sent him serving us for this purpose, and, as far as could be known from the plan; he remarked some defects which, nevertheless, perhaps, do not exist in the works themselves.

"One thing which the Marshal censured (and I think with reason) was the measure taking by the Government of sending agents here on a business so simple as the purchase of a steam-boat; in reality it is difficult to explain why, since the Government have here a Legation, a Consul, a Vice-Consul, and agents of the Treasury, it could be necessary to incur the expense of sending anothe agent or two to make a simple purchase, a business that could have been done with two lines to me or to Sampaye, saying 'Buy a steam-boat for such a purpose, and here is the order to receive the necessary money.' Thus it is that every thing goes wrong in our affairs; they have one knife that cuts, and they buy another, and thus throw away money that is wanted for what is necessary. I do not blame their sending Carlos Mathias or Gallway; but I cannot help censuring the spending upon the mission of the two here from 400*l*. to 500*l*. sterling (it will not come to less), when I have not wherewith to pay the postage of a letter, and could, without augmenting in any way the expenses of the Government have arranged the purchase of the boat! Do not trust in the Visconnt of fine words and no good works, unless you would have trouble with him every day. 'For what have the Government placed yo here,' the Marshal asked me, 'if you are not what they require, but they are to se upon agents for nothing at all?' Th more than one plain thing, and that ter for Foreign Affairs must have the tion that no other in the world can have in this way! To crown the work, packets and they do not even speak of money for the previously known purchase, and when I had to speak upon the business, and Beresford inquired of me to-day about the steam-boat, I was obliged to say that nothing had been done, &c. It is impossible that the nation should not be lost, its distinies being confided to Viscondes Santarem and Castellos Brancos. Carlos Mathias said to me that your Excellency and Visconde de Santaremare those alone who understand and know how to do things; for your Excellency I can answer, but not for the Viscount, and I know well why I say so, and if, owing to his insufficient head, the steam boat is lost, the public shall know the why and the wherefore, and have the proofs of them. Beresford told me that the Earl of Aberdeen had complained of not having seen me for some time, and I told him that neither to the Earl nor to any one else would I go, for that I had no answers to give to what they desired to know, and consequently my interviews only tended to discredit me or my Government, when five, or more packets pass over, and I do not receive a single word officially to guide me in such interviews. After all, I went presently to Aberdeen who received me, as ever, very well; commenced making inquiries, to which I gave the best replies in my power, assisted by my private information. Amonst others 'With what disposition and on what footing Lord William Russel stood towards our Government? Official foundation for a reply *curet* in this legation. 'Why they kept the King at Braga—that is, neither in the Court nor with the army, when he should be with the latter, that he might be seen, and assist at something every day?' Answer to this there is none, &c. He spoke likewise of our navy; I told him the proposition we were about carry into effect, which he much approved of, but he insisted there was no time to be lost. I informed him about our loan, of the conduct of Hoppner, and many other things, and I know that he desires at this moment to have grounds for making a speech in Parliament respecting us, but he and the others are afraid to open their mouths upon that subject, from shame—from pure shame of taking any interest, or of associating in any way with people of such incapacity as the Miguelites who direct affairs, have shown themselves to be. Here is the very truth which has been heard from themselves, and it is what Lord Beresford, with all his warmth of interest for us, has told me in his broken Portuguese; and I know Aberdeen said this, not to me but to a member of the House of Peers, from whom I heard it, and even to-day Lord Stuart de Rothesay said the same thing to Carlos Mathias.

"Your Excellency will pardon me for repeating these things so circumstantially, but I desire to give an exact idea of the evil which causes us to be held in such small esteem, to see if we cannot have a remedy. I will now, without flattery, tell you that your Excellency is an exception to to what our statesmen are thought of here; that your Excellency is looked upon as an instrument of remedy, and that they attribute the want of necessary means as such to the persons who assist, as to the want of liberty of action and authority having prevented your Excellency from remedying many things. Neumann and Beresford have expressed a most advantageous opinion of your Excellency, which I, you already know, confirm; however this my hope in your Excellency is founded upon the opinion that your Excellency, putting aside your too sincere modesty, should take upon yourself to direct with your own hands this business of the seam-boat, and command instead of consulting, and not stand upon comparisons with other heads not worth a tenth part of that of your Excellency, and thus put things in order. I have let my pen run freely, confiding in the precious friendship of your Excellency, and in such particulars.

"In confirmity with what I have above said, I likewise hope that your Excellency, in case Elliot should present himself by the next packet, will take upon yourself that authority which belongs to you, so that the means are adopted to obtain a navy worthy of the name, and that we avail ourselves of the services most at hand to save ourselves. Aberdeen, reflecting upon this point, considered as a great advantage, amongst others, the moral force which would result from the name and credit of the British navy, which would in some degree be transferred to our squadron, so far and as soon as it was known to be directed by English officers. The caprice of not serving ourselves by

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means of foreigners is foolish, when our salvation is at stake; is it not more dishonour to be entirely ruined, than to say we recurred to those who could assist us in saving ourselves?

"Carlos Mathias has advanced nothing, because money not coming everything remains as it was, and as long as nothing comes nothing will be done; but as the Gowers are without any money in their hands, an order should be sent to Heliodoro and Leocadio to remit funds to the said Gowers: there is no want of these funds in Paris, as I know from the Gowers that one-half of the loan is realized.

"In case this letter should arrive before Eliot or you should in any manner, with him, or by what we write by this packet, have decided upon taking him and some other English officers, I beg of you, in order to save time, that you order an affirmative reply immediately, that things may be done without delay.

(Here follow the usual compliments.)

"ANTONIO RIBEIRO SARAIVA.

"London, May 10."

TRANSLATION.

Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Sir,—On the 28th ult. I had the honour to receive your Excellency's despatches through Mr. Jones, by the steamer the African, containing the "confidentials," Nos. 686, 687, 688, to which I only have to reply, that I will set about executing your Excellency's [illegible] the orders of the King our lord; nor [illegible]one shall accuse me of negligence. [illegible]ived another confidential despatch, [illegible]tensible one, 153, and the confidential [illegible]th June, for which I thank your Excel[illegible]count of the pleasure they afforded me, by assuring me of the success of Mr. Jones's mission, and thus approving of my conduct. This day I received, by the Pike, your Excellency's secret despatch, without any number, though I think it was intended for 689, which I communicated to our Consul, on account of the agreeable intelligence which your Excellency imparted, and I also told him what I knew of the landing of the rebels in Algarve.

§ 1. Marshall Bourmont, accompanied by 15 officers of distinction, among whom was General Cluet and two sons of the Marshal, embarked at Portsmouth on the 2d inst. in the steamer George IV., which was bought for service. According to the instructions agreed upon, he is to land at that of the ports of the Minho which he can reach nearest to the King's head-quarters. Prior to his departure he had interviews here with Lord Beresford, the Minister of Spain, and Baron Neuman, who he wished me to introduce to him, notwithstanding that he was known to him by reason of the new relation in which he is with His Majesty's Government. Baron Neuman sent to me a request, through the Spanish Secretary of Legation (Cordova), that the moment Bourmont came, he begged to see him. Fortunately, this message was delivered at the moment that we were going to the Baron's house. The conference which took place was interesting. The Baron, to whom I had communicated that Bourmont was to arrive here, said that not only he but many other personages, *among others the Duke of Wellington, were most happy to hear of the Marshal's going to Portugal.* He added, that the Governments of the three Powers highly applauded His Majesty's resolution of taking the Marshal into his service, and, finally, that Bourmont ought to consider himself as going to Portugal on a mission of not only saving the Portuguese cause of legitimacy in the whole peninsula, but in Europe, and in the world; such was the immense importance which must be attached to our success. From the same Baron I heard that this Government is extremely uneasy at Bourmont's going to Portugal, and that they greatly wish to prevent it. The Minister of Spain told me that Lord Palmerston complained to him on the 3 th ult. concerning Bourmont's departure, and was disposed to impute it to the influence of Spain, and thus give it the character of an infraction of neutrality on the part of Spain. Mr. Veal cleared himself perfectly of this imputation by showing that Spain had no hand in it; on the contrary, he confounded Lord Palmerston by demonstrating that England had been guilty of much more real, more scandalous, and better proved infractions of neutrality.

§ 2. Elliot makes every effort to hasten the expedition intrusted to him, and I assist him as much as possible, according to your Excellency's orders and my own wish, but I do not think that he can get every thing ready under eight or ten days.

§ 3. The Spanish minister complained to me today that at Alcabaga, some Spanish partisans of the Infant Don Carlos were assembled, which gave umbrage to the Spanish Government. I am unable to say whether this has any foundation, it was my duty to mention it to your Excellency for the purpose of cautioning our Government.

§ 4. I sent with Bourmont Antonio de Limos, that he may serve him as a guide and interpreter, and assist him in his communications with the authorities of the ports where he may land. There was no time today for sending extracts from the journals. I will begin with them in my next de-patch.

Though I have been out the whole day collecting information (which is also the reason of the shortness of this despatch), I am as yet unable to ascertain what effect Napier's landing in Algrave has produced on the Government; by the next packet I shall be better able to speak on this object. In the mean time I can assert, that in the opinion of other persons of note, the great distance from the capital at which the expedition has disembarked makes it far from being formidable, provided proper measures are taken on our part.

God preserve your Excellency.

ANTONIO RIBEIRO SARAIVA.

London, July 4, 1833.

(TRANSLATION. No. 258.)

London, July 17, 1833.

§ 1. When every thing was ready to be sent to Portugal, namely, two steam-vessels, the Lord of the Isle and the United Kingdom, some 30 officers of all arms, near 500 picked sailors, and several excellent gunners, the news arrived that our squadron had sailed from the Tagus, and had been captured by Napier. The journals of the 15th instant gave the particulars of that disastrous event, and yesterday, the 15th, our expedition was to have put to sea in the night. As there were now no ships by which to send the supplies, all that could be done was to despatch the officers and men, while the *materiel* was countermanded, and everything had to be undone again what I had been so solicitous to get ready. I cannot write to your Excellency to-day more in detail on anything. I have no time, nor will my head bear it. The resolution of the Government to order the sailing of our squadron under existing circumstances, and after directing us here to make the preparations allnded to, is called both by our friends and enemies an unparalleled error. I have conversed with the Ministers of the Great Powers, as well as with other individuals; all are of the same opinion, all blame that step severely. All consider our cause, if not as lost, at least extremely difficult to retrieve, and the only hope still cherished by those who take an interest in us is the consideration that Marshal Bourmont must, now be at the head of our land forces, and, will perhaps be able to do something if the troops and people continue faithful. It is, above all things, desirable to prevent Lisbon from falling into the hands of the rebels; for as soon as this Government receives intelligence of their being in possession of the capital, it will acknowledge the rebel Government, and may look upon our cause as lost without remedy. The Government may thence infer how important it is to defend the capital to the utmost extremity.

§ 2. There are still here 14 or 15 officers, selected by Bourmont, and all very able men. As we have now only the army to look to, some point of the Portnguese coast, where to land under the present circumstances of the blockade, &c. It will be advisable for your Excellency to have general orders sent to the ports on the coast to favour the landing of these officers where ver they may present themselves, furnished with my requisition or general passport, such as I gave to the Marshal himself.

God preserve your Excellency,

ANTONIO RIBEIRO SARAIVA.

To the most illustrious and most excellent Senhor the Viscount de Santarem, &c.

LETTER FROM THE CONSUL-GENERAL FRANCISCO ANTONIO SAMPAYO, TO THE VISCOUNT DE SANTAREM.

(Private.)

London, July 3.

Most Illustrious and Excellent Senhor.—I had the honor of transmitting to your Excellency, by the steamboat George IV., a despatch dated the 1st instant, of which Senhor Antonio de Lemos, attached to the mission of His Majesty our Lord the King in this city, was the bearer.

I am aware that Generals Bourmont, Clouet, and several other officers, were in the same vessel. This was in consequence of Senhor Saraiva having applied to me for thirteen blank passports, which I sent to him, and he numbered from 1 to 13 in red ink.

Last Sunday Lord Palmerston wrote to Senhor Vial, the Spanish Minister, bogging to see him as he wished to speak with him as soon as possible. About 4 in the evening his Excellency had an interview with his Lordship, who after some conversation, asked whether General Bourmont was in London, and whether it was true that he had visited him, and also Captain Elliot. His Excellency replied, that it was true Bourmont had come to him, and that he had returned his visit, out of mere friendship, because he had been acquainted with him in Spain: as to Elliot he knew nothing of him.

In consequence of this reply, Lord Palmerston read a letter which he had received from Lord Grey, informing him of the arrival of the two officers abovementioned, and that besides Lord Beresford they had been visited by the Spanish Minister, and by many other persons who wish well to the cause of the King our Lord: and that he was assured there had been a dinner party in the house of Senhor Saraiva for the purpose of deliberating on the best means of serving the cause of his Majesty. (I had not the honour of being one of the party.)

The Spanish Minister replied that he knew nothing of that affair; with which answer Lord Palmerston appeared satisfied, but in the course of the conversation he perceived that Lord Palmerston still persisted in his wicked and infamous designs against his Majesty and his Ministers.

I transmit to your Excellency, by the George IV., the *Morning Post* of the 1st instant, in order that your Excellency may see the manner in which the correspondence relative to the wines in Villa Nova de Gaya is noticed.

For the government of your Excellency, the inclosed correspondence has been published here in the paper called the *Standard* of the 26th of June, not by me, and also, as I have ascertained, not by Senhor Saraiva. If genuine, how can this be? and, according to my view, it would have been much better not to have published it, seeing that we are making use of that of which we must complain.

As to Captain Elliot's progress I know nothing.

God preserve your Excellency, &c. &c.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM SENHOR FRANCISCO D'ALPUIM DE MENEZES, TO THE CONDE DA LOUSAM, MINISTER OF FINANCE.

"PARIS, JULY 10.

"Most Illustrious and Excellent, Senhor,—I have to inform your Excellency that I have this day received, conjointly with Heliodoro Jacinto Carneiro, of the house of Outriquin e Jange, an account of our loan, the sum of 12,325*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* sterling, in 31 bills of exchange, in favour of the house of *Gower of London*, to whom we have this day sent them, in order that an equal amount may be drawn for in favor of the Royal Treasury of Lisbon.

"These bills as well as those of the previons remittance, begin to fall due from the 16th of September, to the 6th of October next, and all at the rate of 25f. 75c. of exchange upon London per pound sterling.

"Our loan, which had been restored lately in this Exchange to the price of 70, at which it had formerly been, now begins to fall a little again, in consequence of the unfavourable news from the Algarves which the revolutionary journals exaggerate and distort in order to do us injury. However, the depression is not at present considerable, for it was yesterday negociated at 70, and to day at 69¾, not making upon the whole more than ¼ difference.

"This is all that I have at present to say to your Excellency with respect to the state of the commission with which I am charged.

"God preserve your Excellency, &c."

LETTER FROM COUNT DA PONTE, DON MIGUEL'S MINISTER IN PARIS, TO VISCOUNT DE SANTAREM.

(Private)

"PARIS, JULY, 2, 1833.

"Most Illustrious and Excellent Senhor,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the despatch No. 303, of the private series, and the circular No. 78.

"In the present circumstances, there is little or nothing of an interesting nature passing here with respect to our affairs. I have nothing worth communicating to your Excellency, except that there has been lately circulated a report that the Senhora Donna Maria da Gloria is to leave Paris for Portugal as soon as the news of the result of the expedition of the rebels to Algarve shall arrive. In fact, I believe Her Serene Highness has left Paris for the purpose of going to some French sea-port during the bathing season. I must not, however, neglect to assure your Excellency, that the English Government strongly recommended the Algarve expedition to the Marquis de Palmella, in order to augment, by the possession of that kingdom, the territory acknowledging the authority of Donna Maria, which would facilitate her recognition as soon as England resolved on that step. The Russian Minister told me the day before yesterday that the *English Government was at this moment doing everything in its power to prevent the successfull issue which we might expect from the departure of Marshal Bourmont and it was necessary to exert every effort to bring the business with the rebels to a conclusion.*

"The journals of to-day publish accounts of the progress of the rebel expedition in Algarve, and though these accounts are exaggerated, it is impossible not to be surprised that the rebel forces should be able to hold Oporto, and at the same time to attack another point of the kingdom—that they should pass off Lisbon with seven or eight steam-boats, in the presence of an armed nation, and in the face of a squadron ready in the Tagus of more than double the enemy's strength!

"Such are the observations which I have to-day heard made by many of our friends, and I have not been able to answer them.

"God preserve your Excellency."—*Times, Aug.* 22.

PORTUGAL.

The Miguelite correspondence intercepted at Lisbon has disclosed the following important and decisive facts:—1st, That Baron Neumann, the Austrian Minister, in announcing his own satisfaction at the appointment of Bourmont to the supreme command of Miguel's army, declared the Duke of Wellington to be "most happy to hear" of that event; 2dly, That the Governments of "the three powers," viz. of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, concurred with the Duke of Wellington in applauding Miguel for taking Bourmont into his service; 3dly, That Lord Beresford had held counsel with Bourmont before his departure, in order to import to the French Carlist Marshal the benefit of his own military observations and experience in Portugal:—4thly, That Austria, Russia, and Prussia, "had supplied Don Miguel with the means of carrying on the war, and among other things had purchased for his use the *United Kingdom* steam-vessel, which M. Reynet Duprè declares to be "their property:"—5thly, That the Spanish Government had been covertly and secretly giving to Don Miguel all the assistance which it dared to afford him, without risking a rupture with Great Britain and France, and consented "not only to tolerate but to protect" a landing on its territory of reinforcements and military supplies destined for the use of Miguel; 6thly, That the capture of the Miguelite fleet "came upon them like a clap of thunder," and that "the powers are no longer inclined to risk the *United Kingdom*, which (says Reynet Duprē) you know is *their property*;—and, lastly, That owing to this event, followed as it has been by the fall of Lisbon, the ruin of Don Miguel is considered as inevitable. Such are the facts established by this intercepted correspondence. It proves beyond all doubt that Don Miguel has been supported by a grand European confederacy, consisting of the Holy Alliance, the Tories of England, and the Carlists of Spain and France; and that the confederates, whilst they kept inveighing against the British Government, and accusing it of a departure from neutrality merely because it did *bonâ fide* remain neutral, were actually furnishing Don Miguel with counsel, with money, with ships, with Generals, with troops, and munitions of war. These facts need no commentary, and in truth any attempt to expatiate on these would only weaken their force. They show of what materials and of what spirit the Tory faction amongst ourselves is compounded, and they will serve more effectually than a thousand political, [illegible]milies to open the eyes of the public in its real character.—*Caledonian Mercury, August* 22.

RUSSIA.

There is a sudden and great clamour broke out at the discovery that the Emperor of Russia has not assisted the Sultan for nothing. Certainly not. How can we expect magnanimity of such a cast added to the forbearance and friendship exhibited by the Autocrat towards his ally, the Sultan? It appears that a treaty, offensive and defensive, has been signed between the subtle Orloff and the grand Vizier, nay, ratified; by Alexander and Mahmoud, whereby the latter potentate undertakes to treat as enemies all foreign powers with whom the former shall be at war. And England had an ambassador to the Porte at Constantinople while this negociation was in progress, and when it was ratified. Rare policy! The Black Sea and the Mediterranean may be lorded over by Russia, and our trade will experience the protection of our *ancient* ally the Sultan, under his treaty with his new friend, the Kalmac. —*Atlas Aug.* 25

DUELLING IN FRANCE.

A case of much interest lately came on to be tried at the Assizes of the Seine, in which a charge of murder committed in a duel was made against Charles Leon, a natural son of the Emperor Napoleon. The trial excited a great sensation, and caused a vast number of spectators to be present, amongst whom was a considerable proportion of ladies. The circumstances of the case were as follows:—C. Leon dined on the last day of December, in the year 1831, with M. de Rosambert, and met with another guest, Captain Hesse, an English officer. After dinner play was introduced, and C. Leon, always unlucky, was again so unfortunate as to lose 18,000 francs. When called on to pay, he contended that M. de Hesse had pledged himself to give his antagonist a *revanche* which was only consistent with the laws of honour applicable to the game. An angry discussion rose, and M. de Hesse published some particulars of the affair, which were prejudicial to M. Leon. The difference between them at last amounted to such a height that a meeting became inevitable, and, on the 24th February 1832, the hostile proceeding took place. The result was, that M. de Hesse was mortally wounded, and died three days afterwards. On the ground M. de Hesse admitted the bravery and strict honour of his antagonist; nevertheless his wife was determined to prosecute. Accordingly the seconds were summoned, of whom only General Gourgaud and M. May appeared. It was reported that the heirs of M. de Hesse were parties to the proceeding, but this report appears to be altogether destitute of foundation.

The well known General Gourgaud, in his examination, stated, that he was a military officer, of 47 years of age, and then proceeded to give his evidence to the following effect:—I am not able to give any details respecting the circumstances which have given rise to this affair, for I am wholly ignorant of them. My friend, M. Mo[illegible]neval, commissioned by the Emperor Napoleon superintend the conduct of M. Leon who indisposed at the time, requested of me to ac[illegible] him in this very serious matter. I undertook t[illegible] duty with regret, for I was well aware of t[illegible] ties which bound M. Leon to the Emperor, a[illegible] I was conscious of all that his Majesty h[illegible] communicated to me on this subject at St. Hele[illegible] It was with me a sacred obligation imposed [illegible] gratitude (and here the witness expressed mu[illegible] emotion) not to abandon him at such a moment.

M. Dupin, for the prisoner, made a defence which he endeavoured to show that his conduct justified, and that under the circumstances it impossible for him, as a man of honour, to otherwise than he had done. In his review of historical facts connected with duelling, t[illegible] advocate noticed with great energy the powerles[illegible] ness in all ages of laws against usages a[illegible] conventional opinions. He cited an instan[illegible] where a French Parliament having been called [illegible] to determine upon an affair of this nature, rathe[illegible] than act severely, choose to declare that the victim died of an effusion in the chest, enjoining the adversary to be more circumspect in future. —(Laughter in Court.)

After some short deliberation, the Jury found M. Leon *Guilty*, and the Court immediately acquitted him.—*Caledonian Mercury, August* 22.

EGYPTIAN NAVY.

The subjoined list of ships now in the active service of Mahomet Pacha of Egypt, will show what activity he has evinced since the battle of Navarino; in 1827, and even in March, 1828, when Galatea was at Alexandria, not one of the large ships was even in preparation for building:—

ALEXANDRIA, MAY 22—I send this list of the Pacha's fleet, as I thought it might interest you. The advancement this great man has made towards improvement in Egypt is really wonderful; three deckers are built and sent to sea in nine months; men are made seamen of, who never saw the sea before; but as every thing is in its infancy, it is not uncommon to hear of a line of battle ship having been on her beam ends. The Pacha sails in 20 days for Candia, to inspect the harbour of Centaur, to form a port or arsenal for his large ships as they can never pass in or out of this harbour, without taking out all the line of battle ships guns, and those of the upper deck of double banked frigates. The deepest channel is only 22 feet water.

Ships' Names.	Guns.	Men.	Captains.	
Musr (Cow).....	138...	1500	Besson	For the flag of Osman Pacha
Acre	138	1500		Bringing forward for the flag of Mullus Bey
Mahallet el Keber	100...	1200		Houssard (French)
Mansoura (Victory)	100.	1200		Prissick (English)
Alexandria	96...	1200		Mahmoud
Aboukr	90...	1000		Hussein

The above ships of the line were all built in Alexandria, and carry French long 30-pounders on the gun decks, and 30 pounder carrona deson the spar deck; the two first named ships are 3,800 tons, the next three 3,000, the 90 about 2,500 tons.

				Built at,	Tons
Jaffaiur	62	600	Achmet	Genoa	1800
Babira	60....	550	Canadine	Marseilles	1600
Kafpecheyk....	58....	550	Austapha	Archangel	1700
Raschid	58....	550	Selim	Venice	1700
Sheergahaa	54....	500	Mohamet	Genoa	1400
Damietta.....	52....	500	Osman	Alexandria	1400
Mutti Ghaut ...	42....	500	Hemmen	Algiers	1040
Tanta	22....	353		Alexandria	700
Pelengha Ghaut	20....	280	Pourshid	Marseilles	600
Fonah	20....	280		Adalia	
Genno Beham	22....	288			
Corvette	22....	280			
Peyshe.....	22....	200	Abdallah	Genoa	Brig
Saralia	20....	200	Osman	Adalia	
Washington	18....	150	Fergalla	America	
Semiude Ghaut	18....	150		Rhodes	
Chaba Ghaut....	18....	150		Marseilles	
Bidi Ghaut	10....	150			

Three other brigs, from 14 to 10 guns, names unknown, and a cutter four fire ships, and about thirty sail of navy transports, from 690 to 300 tons burden at present employed collecting timber and masts for the arsenal.

BUILDING; Belgian, 100 Homs 100 Konisah, 100—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The Colonies: treating of their Value Generally, of the Ionian Islands in particular, and the Administration of Sir Frederick Adam. By Colonel Charles James Napier, C. B. London, 1833.

COLONEL NAPIER is brother to the historian, and cousin to the admiral. The name is a good one, and this, the maiden work, we believe, of the gallant author, will sustain the reputation of the family. In this book, which contains a clear and familiar exposition of the system of government pursued in the Ionian Islands, there is an extraordinary exhibition of talent—a subject of considerable difficulty, embracing a thousand ramifications, is grasped with facility. The whole question of Ionian domestic politics, commerce, finances, administration, and resources, is sounded to the bottom; and the pleasant intermixture of critical sketches, historical illustrations, and personal anecdotes, renders the work so agreeable, that while it is

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[illegible]eally a complete treatise upon an important [illegible]branch of colonial politics, it possesses unusual [illegible]interest of a more lively description. The colonel [illegible]brings the islands, in all their aspects, before us [illegible]—the character of the people, the tone of society, [illegible]the circumstances of the government, and the complex difficulties and petty cabals that vex and fret the authorities.

The provocation to write the work was given by Sir Friderick Adam, the Lord High Commissioner, whose meddling and uncertain character spoiled all the good fruits of Sir Thomas Maitland's administration. Sir Frederick, suffering himself to be carried away by the local jealousies and whisperings of the people by whom he was surrounded, contrived to prevail on the government at home to remove Colonel Napier from the Residency at Cefalonia, which he held for ten years with great credit to himself. Colonel Napier, disgusted with Sir Frederick's insincerity, and indignant at being [illegible]reated with such injustice, applied to the Colonial Office for an investigation into the case; but, [illegible]r repeated applications, and many evasive [illegible]ers, finding that he could not get any redress [illegible]om government, he took his vindication into his [illegible]wn hands, and the result is a work of considerable magnitude and singular value. If the colonel [illegible]ave suffered by Sir Frederick's weakness, the public [illegible]he gainer. It is fortunate for us at home that a [illegible]arrel so unpropitious to a deserving and able [illegible]ficer should have terminated by the withdrawal [illegible] the vail from the Ionian mysteries. We are [illegible]e admitted behind the curtain, enabled to see [illegible] Lord High Commissioner moving the wires [illegible] entertaining his costly whims at a distance, [illegible]le the people of England abused through [illegible]e specious official reports, and the court expla[illegible]tions of the Treasury benches, believe that our [illegible]reek islands are most flourishingly governed. [illegible]hat delusion, however, was recently dispelled [illegible] the discoveries made in the House of Commons [illegible] the question of the currant duties; but we [illegible]ere still in the dark as to the causes. Colonel Napier traces them clearly, and proves plainly enough that Sir Frederick Adam's administration was admirably calculated to destroy the prosperity of the colonies he was appointed to foster and protect.

We regret that we cannot afford room for a few extracts touching the internal state of the Ionian islands, a topic as full of interest as novelty; but, referring our readers to the work for the ample details of a political nature which it contains, we must satisfy ourselves with a specimen or two of the colonel's mode of sketching the chief characters in his drama. Sir Thomas Maitland, the former Lord High Commissioner, was a man of the most eccentric character; prompt, abrupt, original, and decisive. An anecdote will describe him better than we can. The colonel's first interview with Sir Thomas, who was familiarly called "King Tom" in the islands, is abundantly characteristic.

When I first went to the Ionian islands, I was ushered into his excellency's presence. He was alone, walking up and down in his drawing-room; I made my bow, and hardly recovered my perpendicular position, when he stopped short, and turning to me, said, 'who the devil are you?" "Colonel Napier." "Oh! was it you, or your brother, that was on my staff at York?" "My brother, sir." "Umph." then he added jokingly, "I hope you are not such a damned scoundrel as your predecessor, Mr. de Bosset?" "I have not as yet been discovered, and in the mean time, your excellency will I hope, excuse my making any confidential communications on that point." "You are right there. Well, now go away, and if you will dine with me, I shall be glad to see you."

This is a specimen of his abruptness; and here follows a specimen of his oddity.

When the Ionian Parliament was about to meet, Sir Thomas had prepared a speech, by making various people at different times, write from his dictation as he walked about his room. When this was done, he gave it to Sir Frederick Hankey, to have it translated into Italian (the language spoken in the legislative assembly at Corfu). The day of meeting came, and Hankey, who was to read the speech to the Parliament, had prepared a printed copy to do so correctly, and with more ease. Maitland (who had observed his secretary's preparation to read distinctly) just as the moment arrived, and when all were on the tip-toe of expectation, said, "Hankey, let me look at the speech." Sir Frederick Hankey gave it to him; upon which Sir Thomas drew from his pocket the crumpled, scratched original version, in which the confusion of hands was as bad as that of the tongues at the building of Babel, and thrust it into Hankey's hands, saying, "there, Sir, read that," (in his strong voice and Scotch accent.) There was no time for, had there been any use in, expostulation; and Sir Frederick Hankey was obliged to decipher, and translate as he best could, this "writing on the wall," which might have puzzled any man but the prophet, or Hankey. What his humour for playing this trick was, is not easy to conjecture

Another example of Sir THOMAS's eccentricity will be sufficient.

On another occasion, the senate having been assembled in the saloon of the palace, (their usual place of meeting), waiting, in all form, for his excellency's appearance, the door slowly opened, and Sir Thomas walked in, with the following articles of clothing upon him, namely :—

One shirt, which, like Tam o'Shanter's friend the "cutty sark,',
In longitude was sorely scanty.
One red night cap.
One pair of slippers.

The rest of his excellency's person was perfectly divested of garments. In this state he walked into the middle of the saloon, with his hands behind him, looked round at the assembled senators, and then said, addressing the secretary of the senate, "D—them, S—y! tell them all to go to h—ll!" and walked back to his room, with a grunt I give this story as I heard it, and it is too like Sir Thomas to leave much doubt of its correctness.

It will scarcely be credited that a governor whose moods were so singular, should have contributed largely to increase the prosperity and promote the happiness of the Greeks; but the best way to estimate the good that was done by Sir Thomas, is to contrast it with the evils that were entailed by the financial administration of his successor. The one, says Col. Napier, was a rock on which you might be saved, or dashed to pieces; but always a rock; the other resembled the Godwin Sands, shifting with every wave and every wind. Sir Frederick Adam, we are told, had two great principles of government, one of which was a fine gold coat, and the other a fine coach!

He told Sir James Macdonald, that a plain governor's coat would not do for him as lord high commissioner; and that, to be respected by the Greeks, he must have a very fine coat, which he considered to be quite a "principle of govern ment." The person who told me this asked me if I was of the same opinion. I answered, that I did think a fine coat was necessary—for Sir Frederick Adam! * * * I remember that when Sir Frederick Adam first got his famous coat, his impatience to wear it was so great, that out he sallied, shining like burnished gold, to a religious procession—rain unhappily fell—and,, to the great amusement of both Greeks and English the coat "par excellence" was wet through. His chagrin at this unhappy event became the subject of laughter to the ill-natured, who forgot that, as this coat is said to have cost 300*l.*, there was good cause for his excellency's lamentations. However, I heard that the ladies said he looked "very comely—before he got wet;" which I can eassly believe, for he must have strongly resembled one of the fine large burnished beetles of that country, which are the most beautiful insect s I ever saw.

The Greeks very naturally thought that they paid too much for *Mr. Punch*; but Sir Frederic persevered in his philosophical principles.

Never had the astonished Corfu beheld such a coat, or such a coach (or, indeed, any coach) before! Sir Frederic was in ecstacies; he thought, that though his coat cost 300*l.*, and his coach 800*l.*, still the money was well expended—his happy star was in the ascendant—he imagined that he had absolutely bought two great "principles of government," and had actually purchased that high art which Napoleon had attained, like our friend the insect on the pyramid, by labour and patience; but which he, Adam, soaring on the wings of his tailor's goose, had pounced upon at once, for the trifling sum of a few pounds! But the greatest actions of the greatest men are only food for ill-natured sarcasm. The Greeks said that while "Corfu kept the lord high commissioner, Cefalonia paid his tailor. and Zante his coachmaker." The uniform of a British general officer; the dress worn by Wolfe, Abercromby, Moore, and Wellington, might have sufficed for the "small" Sir Frederic, whose services are, doubtless, recorded in the works of Phillipart, where he will, probably, be found like "Solomon in all his glory," though it may be a question, (worthy of all learned tailors) whether the Jewish king was so fine as Sir Frederic Adam in his golden coat? The "golden calf" would, perhaps, bear a nearer resemblance; but we are told that the people worshipped that calf; moreover, the ancient calf was of solid gold! No, he must have been like the cherubim; "and Solomon carved thereon cherubims, and covered them with gold fitted upon the carved wood." It was, indeed, most fortunate that Sir Frederic waited for peace ere he purchased his coat, for in battle he would have been hunted for his skin; his capture would have been as profitable as that of a Spanish galleon, and expeditions might have been fitted out to take him "all alive!!!" Since the days of Grammont never was there a coat so celebrated.

Poor Sir FREDERIC!—how very small he looks in the hands of the rough, manly soldier!

Recommending this work again to general perusal, we close its pages with an expression of thanks to Colonel NAPIER for the valuable information he has given us, and for turning a personal quarrel so liberally to the advantage of the public. —*Atlas, Aug.* 18.

STORY OF THE COUNTESS OF STAIR.—

This house was occupied by the dowager of the celebrated general and statesman, John, second Earl of Stair, who died in 1747. Her Ladyship, after long exercising a sway over the *haut ton* of the Scottish capital died here, November 21, 1759, at a very advanced age. The late Mr. Mackenzie, author of the *Man of Feeling*, informed the author that he recollected her Ladyship living in this house. The close takes its name from her Ladyship. Some remarkable circumstances in the early life of this lady were given in the *Tradition of Edinburgh*, and afterwards formed the groundwork of a tale by the Author of Waverley, under the tile of "Aunt Margaret's Mirror." They are now related here in a more ample form.

She was the youngest daughter of James, second Earl of Loudon, and consequently was granddaughter to that stern old Earl who acted so important a part in the affairs of the Covenant, and who was Lord Chancellor of Scotland during the troublous times of the Civil War. While very young (about the beginning of the eighteenth century), she was married to James, first Viscount Primrose, a nobleman of extremely bad temper, and, what was worse, of very dissolute character. Her Ladyship, who had a great deal of her grandfather in her, could have managed most men with great ease, by dint of superior intellect and force of character; but the cruelty of Lord Primrose was too much for her. He treated her so barbarously, that she had even occasion to apprehend that he would some day put an end to her life. One morning, during the time when she was labouring under this dreadful anticipation, she was dressing herself in her chamber, near an open window, when his Lordship entered the room behind her with a drawn sword in his hand. He had opened the door softly, and, although his face indicated a resolution of the most horrible nature, he still had the presence of mind to approach her with the utmost caution. Had she not caught a glimpse of his face and figure in her glass, he would, in all probability, have approached her near enough to execute his bloody purpose, before she was aware, or could have taken any measures to save herself. Fortunately, she perceived him in time to leap out of the open window into the street. Half-dressed as she was, she immediately, by a very laudable exertion of her natural good sense, went to the house of Lord Primrose's mother, where she told her story, and demanded protection. That protection was at once extended; and it being now thought vain to attempt a reconciliation, they never afterwards lived together.

Lord Primrose soon afterwards went abroad. During his absence, a foreign conjuror or fortune-teller, came to Edinburgh, professing, among many other wonderful accomplishments, to be able to inform any person of the present condition or situation of any other person, at whatever distance, in whom the applicant might be interested. Lady Primrose, who had lost all trace of her husband, was incited by curiosity to go, with a female friend, to the lodgings of this person in the Canongate, for the purpose of inquiring regarding his motions. It was at night; and the two ladies went, with the tartan *screens* or *plaids* of their servants drawn over their faces, by way of disguise. Lady Primrose having described the individual in whose fate she was interested, and having expressed a desire to know what he was at present doing, the conjuror led her to a large mirror, in which she distinctly perceived the appearance of the inside of a church, with a marriage party arranged near the altar. To her infinite astonishment, she recognized in the shadowy bridegroom no other than her husband, Lord Primrose. The magical scene thus so strangely displayed was not exactly like a picture; or if so, it was rather like the live pictures of the stage, than the dead and immovable delineations of the pencil. It admitted of additions to the persons represented, and of a progress of action. As the lady gazed on it, the ceremonial of the marriage seemed to proceed. The necessary arrangements had, at last, been all made; the priest seemed to have pronounced the preliminary service; he was just on the point of bidding the bride and bridegroom join hands; when suddenly a gentleman, for whom the rest seemed to have waited a considerable time, and in whom Lady Primrose thought she recognized a brother of her own then abroad, entered the church, and made hurriedly towards the party. The aspect of this person was at first only that of a friend, who had been invited to attend the ceremony, and who had come too late; but as he advanced to the party, the expression of his countenance and figure was altered very considerably. He stopped short; his face assumed a wrathful expression; he drew his sword, and rushed up to the bridegroom, who also drew his weapon. The whole scene then became quite tumultuous and indistinct, and almost immediately after vanished entirely away.

When Lady Primrose got home, she wrote a minute narrative of the whole transaction, to which she appended the day of the month on which she had seen the mysterious vision. This narrative she sealed up in the presence of a witness, and then deposited it in one of her drawers. Soon afterwards her brother returned from his travels and came to visit her. She asked if, in the course of his wanderings, he had happened to see or hear any thing of Lord Primrose. The young man only answered by saying, that he wished he might never again hear the name of that detested personage mentioned. Lady Primrose, however, questioned him so closely, that he at last confessed having met his Lordship, and that under very strange circumstances. Having spent some time at one of the Dutch cities,—it was either Amsterdam or Rotterdam,—he had become acquainted with a rich merchant, who had a very beautiful daughter, his only child, and the heiress of his enormous fortune. One day his friend, the merchant, informed, him that his daughter was about to be married to a Scottish gentleman, who had lately come to reside there. The nuptials were to take place in the course of a few days; and as he was a countryman of the bridegroom he was invited to the wedding. He went accordingly, was a little too late for the commencement of the ceremony, but fortunately, came in time to prevent the union of an amiable young lady to the greatest monster alive in human shape, his own brother-in-law, Lord Primrose!

Although Lady Primrose had proved her willingness to believe in the magical delineations of the mirror, by writing down an account of them, yet she was so much surprised and confounded by discovering them to be consistent with fact, that she almost fainted away. Something however, yet remained to be ascertained. Did Lord Primrose's attempted marriage take place exactly at the same time with her visit to the conjurer? To certify this, she asked her brother on what day the circumstance which he related took place. Having been informed, she took out her key, and requested him to go to her chamber, to open a drawer which she described, and to bring her a sealed packet which he would find in that drawer. He did as he was desired, when the packet being opened, it was discovered that Lady Primrose had seen the shadowy representation of her husband's abortive nuptials on the very evening they were transacted in reality.

The story, with all its strange and supernatural circumstances, may only excite a smile in the incredulous reader. All that the narrator desires to say in its favour, is this; it fell out in the hands of honourable men and women, who could not be suspected of an intention to impose on the credulity of their friends; it referred to a circumstance which the persons concerned had the least reason in the world for raising a story about; and it was almost universally believed by the contemporaries of the principal personages, and by the generation which succeeded.

Lord Primrose died in 1706, leaving a widow who could scarcely be expected to mourn for him She was still a young and beautiful woman, an might have procured her choice among twenty bet ter matches. Such, however, was the idea she had formed of the married state from her first husband, that she made a resolution never again to become a wife. She kept her resolution for many years, and probably would have done so till the day of her death, but for a very singular circumstance. The celebrated Earl of Stair, who resided in Edinburgh during the greater part of twenty years, which he spent in retirement from all official employments, fell deeply in love with her Ladyship, and earnestly sued for her hand. If she could have relented in favour of ony man, it would have been in favour of one who had acquired so much public honour and who possessed so much private worth. But she declared to him also her resolution of remaining unmarried. In this desperation, he resolved upon an expedient by which he might obviate her scruples, but which certainly marks the age as one of little delicacy. By dint of bribes to her domestic, he got himself insinuated, over night, into a small room in her Ladyship's house, where she used to say her prayers every morning, and the window of which looked out upon the principal streets of the city. At this window, when the morning was a little advanced, he showed himself *en déshabillé*, to the people passing along the street; —an exhibition which threatened to have such a fatal effect upon her Ladyship's reputation, that she saw fit to accept of him for a husband.

She was more happy as Countess of Stair than she had been as Lady Primrose. Yet her new husband had one failing, which occasioned her much and frequent uneasiness. Like all [illegible] gentlemen at that period, he sometimes [illegible] too much in the bottle. When elev[illegible] quor, his temper, contrary to th[illegible] was by no means improved. T[illegible] ing home, after any little debauch, [illegible] had a quarrel with his wife, and so[illegible] treated her person with violence. On [illegible] cular occasion, when quite transported beyond the bounds of reason, he gave her so severe a blow upon the upper part of the face, as to occasion the effusion of blood. He immediately after fell asleep, altogether unconscious of what he had done. Lady Stair was so completely overwhelmed by a tumult of bitter and poignant feelings, that she made no attempt to bind up her wound. She sat down on a sofa near her torpid husband, and wept and bled till morning. When his Lordship awoke and perceived her dishevelled and bloody figure, he was surprised to the last degree, and eagerly inquired how she came to be in such an unusual condition? She answered and detailed to him the whole history of his conduct on the preceding evening which stung him so deeply with regret,—for he was a nobleman of the most generous feelings—that he instantly vowed to his wife never afterwards to take any species of drink, except what was first passed through her hands. This vow he kept most scrupulously till the day of his death. He never afterwards sat in any convivial company where his lady could not attend to sanction his potations with her permission. Whenever he gave any entertainment, she always sat next him and filled his wine, till it was necessary for her to retire; after which, he drank only from a certain quantity which she had first laid aside.

The Earl of Stair died in the year 1747 (at Queensberry House, in the Canongate, Edinburgh) leaving her Ladyship again a widow.—*Chamber's Reekiana.*'

MISCELLANEA.

DUEL.—Thursday morning a duel was fought near Halifax, between Mr. Gallager, the ventriloquist, well known in Liverpool, and a Mr. Ivison, of Leeds. Four shots were exchanged, in the last of which Mr. G. wounded his adversary in the knee. The meeting arose out of some censures upon the Irish priests made by Mr. I. in the presence of Mr. G., at an inn in Bradford, a few evenings before.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

The Bishop of London has ordered the discontinuance of the concerts of sacred music on Sunday evenings at the Appollonicon Rooms.

Mrs. Fitzherbert, to the surprise of all her friends, is making preparations for a continental tour; and leaves Park-lane in a week for the German Spa.

Mr. Gordon, the principal clerk in the Colonial-office, has retired on a pension, after a very long service. His successor is Mr. Wilder, of the same office.

ANNUITY TAX.—Our public spirited townsman, Williams Tait, Esq., bookseller, was this morning incarcerated in the Carlton gaol for non-payment of this obnoxious tax.—*Scotsman* of Saturday.

A Cambridge correspodent informs us, that a *private* canvass has been carried on during the last fortnight at Cambridge for Sir Edward Sugden, and that the learned and consistent knight himself actually made his appearance there on Wednesday. These facts explain the otherwise unintelligible motion of Sir T. Freemantle for a new writ in the room of Mr. Pryme.—*Times.*

A CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP.—The election of a Catholic Archbishop for the diocese of Cashel and Emly took place on Friday, at Thurles: when Dr. Slattery, President of Maynooth College having the greatest number of votes, was adjudged *dignissimus*; the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, Bishop of Limeric, was adjudged *dignior*; and the Rev. Mr. Mahony, parish-priest of Pallisgreen was adjudged *dignus*. These names have been forwarded to the Court of Rome, in accordance with the practices of the Catholic church.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

Half the assed taxes are repealed from shopkeepers, warehouse owners, licensed victuallers, and retail beersellers.

On Monday week the foundation stone was laid of the buildings to be appropriated to the Natural History Society of Newcastle-upon Tyne.

The neighbourhood of the East India Docks Poplar, &c, and the Docks themselves are at present in the most dull and depressed state, owing, in a great measure, to the uncertain position of affairs relating to the charter of the East India Company.

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